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OFFICE OF PETITIONS

In re Application of :
Ara Gharapetian : DECISION ON PETITION
Application No. 10/037,208 :
Filed: January 4, 2002 :
Atty Docket No. HI06036USU :
(P01003US) :

This is a decision on the PETITION FOR REVIVAL OF AN APPLICATION FOR PATENT ABANDONED UNINTENTIONALLY UNDER 37 CFR 1.137(b) filed November 9, 2007.

The petition is **DISMISSED**.

Any request for reconsideration of this decision must be submitted within **TWO (2) MONTHS** from the mail date of this decision. Extensions of time under 37 C.F.R. § 1.136(a) are permitted. The reconsideration request should include a cover letter entitled "Renewed Petition under 37 C.F.R. § 1.137(b)."

The above-identified application became abandoned effective September 9, 2005. for failure to file a timely reply to the final Office action mailed June 8, 2005. This Office action set a shortened statutory period for reply of three (3) months, with extensions of time obtainable under § 1.136(a). A courtesy Notice of Abandonment was mailed on April 10, 2006.

The petition includes a proposed reply in the form of a request for continued examination and submission under §1.114 (and RCE fee), a statement of unintentional delay and payment of the petition fee set forth in 37 CFR § 1.17(m). No terminal disclaimer is deemed required at this time. However, the

instant petition is not grantable because it does not satisfy requirement 1.137(b) (3).

35 U.S.C. 133 provides that:

Upon failure of the applicant to prosecute the application within six months after any action therein, of which notice has been given or mailed to the applicant, or within such shorter time, not less than thirty days, as fixed by the Director in such action, the application shall be regarded as abandoned by the parties thereto, unless it be shown to the satisfaction of the Director that such delay was unavoidable.

35 U.S.C. 41(a)(7) allows for payment of a fee to revive an application for a patent abandoned unintentionally. The legislative history of Public Law 97-247, § 3, 96 Stat. 317 (1982), reveals that the purpose of 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(7) is to permit the Office to have more discretion than in 35 U.S.C. 133 or 151 to revive abandoned applications in appropriate circumstances, but places a limit on this discretion stating that "[u]nder this section a petition accompanied by [the requisite fee] would not be granted where the abandonment or the failure to pay the fee for issuing the patent was intentional as opposed to being unintentional or unavoidable." H.R. Rep. No. 542, 97th Cong., 2d Sess. 6-7 (1982), reprinted in 1982 U.S.C.C.A.N. 770-71.

Implementing regulations 37 CFR 1.137(b) provides, in pertinent part, that:

If the delay in reply by applicant was unintentional, a petition may be filed pursuant to this paragraph to revive an abandoned application. A grantable petition pursuant to this paragraph must be accompanied by:

- (1) The reply required to the outstanding Office action or notice, unless previously filed;
- (2) The petition fee as set forth in § 1.17(m);
- (3) A statement that the entire delay in filing the required reply from the due date for the reply until the filing of a grantable petition pursuant to this paragraph was unintentional. The Director may require additional information where there is a question whether the delay was unintentional; and

(4) Any terminal disclaimer (and fee as set forth in § 1.20(d)) required pursuant to paragraph (d) of this section.

In this instance, the application became abandoned effective September 9, 2005. Two years elapsed without any substantive action on the part of petitioners. A power of attorney was filed on October 10, 2006. However, this petition, including the response to the Office action, was not filed until November 9, 2007. The petition includes a statement that the entire delay in filing the required reply from the due date was unintentional. Under the circumstances, additional information is requested.

The burden of proof to show that the cause of the delay was "unintentional" (or "unavoidable") is on applicant. Thus, applicant's failure to carry the burden of proof to establish that the "entire" delay was "unavoidable" or "unintentional" may lead to the denial of a petition under 37 CFR 1.137(a) or 37 CFR 1.137(b), regardless of the circumstances that originally resulted in the abandonment of the application.

It is well established that a delay resulting from a deliberately chosen course of action on the part of the applicant is not an "unintentional" delay within the meaning of 37 CFR 1.137(b). Where the applicant deliberately permits an application to become abandoned (e.g., due to a conclusion that the claims are unpatentable, that a rejection in an Office action cannot be overcome, or that the invention lacks sufficient commercial value to justify continued prosecution), the abandonment of such application is considered to be a deliberately chosen course of action, and the resulting delay cannot be considered as "unintentional" within the meaning of 37 CFR 1.137(b). See In re Application of G, 11 USPQ2d 1378, 1380 (Comm'r Pat. 1989). An intentional course of action is not rendered unintentional when, upon reconsideration, the applicant changes his or her mind as to the course of action that should have been taken. See In re Maldague, 10 USPQ2d 1477, 1478 (Comm'r Pat. 1988). A delay resulting from a deliberately chosen course of action on the part of the applicant does not become an "unintentional" delay within the meaning of 37 CFR 1.137(b) because:

- (A) the applicant does not consider the claims to be patentable over the references relied upon in an outstanding Office action;
- (B) the applicant does not consider the allowed or patentable claims to be of sufficient breadth or scope to justify the financial expense of obtaining a patent;
- (C) the applicant does not consider any patent to be of sufficient value to justify the financial expense of obtaining the patent;
- (D) the applicant does not consider any patent to be of sufficient value to maintain an interest in obtaining the patent; or
- (E) the applicant remains interested in eventually obtaining a patent, but simply seeks to defer patent fees and patent prosecution expenses.

Likewise, a change in circumstances that occurred subsequent to the abandonment of an application does not render "unintentional" the delay resulting from a previous deliberate decision to permit an application to be abandoned. These matters simply confuse the question of whether there was a deliberate decision not to continue the prosecution of an application with why there was a deliberate decision not to continue the prosecution of an application.

In view thereof, it is appropriate to request additional explanation as to why the delay in filing a response to the Office action and in filing a petition should be considered unintentional within the meaning of § 1.137(b).

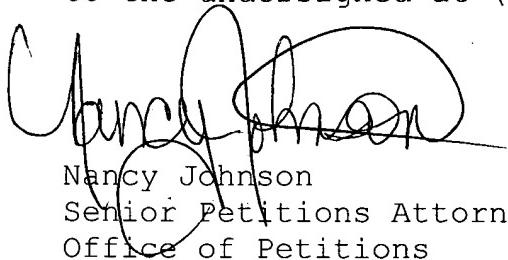
Further correspondence with respect to this decision should be addressed as follows:

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Telephone inquiries specific to this matter should be directed
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